A MARINE MYSERVA

"New-Orleans, March 19, 1860.
"Hos. Isaac Toucky, Secretary of the Navy—Sir.
Lieutenant Chapman left Vera Cruz on the 11th in

Lieutenant Chapman left Vera Cruz on the 11th in-tant, in command of the prize steamer Marquis of da-sans, as bearer of dispatches to the Department from Capain Javvis; but learning on my arrival here this bourn my that be had not arrived, I deem it my duty to

murn ng that be had not arrived, I deem it my duty to forward the following report to you:

"On the 5th inst. General Miramon commenced the nege of Vera Cruz, and on the 5th General Marin speared before the city with this and another steamer, and not showing his colors, Commander Turner, in the Baratoga, with detachments from the Savannah and Preble, in the steamers Indianola and Wave, was ardered to proceed to the anchorage of the steamers. Upon nearing them one of them was seen to be moving off, when a shot was fired ahead of her to bring her to, and the Indianola sent to overhaul her. The hail from the Indianola was replied to by a fire from the Gen. Miramon's gunr, and a volley of masterry, when the Saratoga fired a broadatee, and the relion became general, resulting in the capture of both

ary, when the Saratoga fired a broadeste, and the ston became general, resulting in the capture of both Mann's steamers, with himself and a large number his men on board.

"Capt. Jarvis ordered both prizes to this port. The rebie will be here in a few days, with Man a most of the prisoners on board, the rest beging distributed between this steamer and the Marquis

Havens.

Your dispatch will reach me here. Respectfully,

"R. D. MINOR, Lieut. U. S. Navy,

"Commanding Prize Steamer Gen. Miramon."

Lieut. Chapman also reports as follows:

Lieut. Chapman also reports as follows:

"I am in charge of one of the steamers. The Preble accompanies the other, with the majority of the prisoner—the loss of life small, and among the crow cally. They fired the first shot. I will be in Washington as soon as possible. The engine of the vessel commanded by me broke down at sea. By order of Capt. Jarvis, I am directed to say the ships at Vera Cruz are very short of provisions, particularly bread. It is imprudent for any of them to leave Vera Cruz at his time in the present state of feeling there."

MISSION TO MIRAMON'S CAMP.

MISSION TO MIRAMON'S CAMP.

Correspondence of The New-Oricans Picayune.

Vena Cauz, March 3, 1860.

The Liberal Government have withdrawn their treops from Alvarado, and brought them to this place. I think it was a very injudicious movement, and may have a bad influen e here and abroad. Those who were in favor of the abandonment of Alvarado say that if Miramon goes there he cannot hold out fitteen mays, as his troops are from the interior, and cannot stand the hot climate of the coast in the month of March; and in consequence of this policy the Government intends to blockade the port of Alvarado, and allow no vessels to pass in or out. They have also brought away all the sailing craft, so that there are no vessels in the river. This plan of course will render Alvarado entirely useless to Miramon as a port of entry, unless he can succeed to break the blockade with the expected fleet of Marin.

Capt. Alcham of her Britannic Misjesty's ship Valorous get a special permission from this Government to visit Miramon, with the British Vice-Consul, at Medelin, where he has established his headquarters, and it is said that the object of the mission is to send instructions up to the British Legation in Mexico from Lord John kussell, proposing that an armistice should be established between the two counts ding parties for six menths, with the view of a peace upon the basis of civil and religious liberty, and the formation of a new Congress for he purpose of reforming the Constitution. I do not see how this plan can be consented to by this Government. In fact, both parties have gone too far, and besides, they are too antagonistic in taeir principles to make a compromise, and in my opinion, should the Liberals consent to it, they will be overreached by the willy elergy and military influences which govern the Miramon party, and there thould be no compromise whatever.

Capt. Aldham returned here again last evening, and it is said that Miramon is to send him a reply to-day, and let him know his determination.

Capt. Aldham to-d

Abere is great uneasiness here among the Americans of this Government, about what action Captain Jarvis stends to take in stepping the expedition of Marin; but from what I can gather to-day, in conversation with ome of the officers of our squadron here, Iam led to be eve that the fleet of Marin would fare badly should it ake its appearance off this coast. I hope the gallant uptain and efficers may have an opportunity to disting the home of the same and the stepping the connection of this Spanish fill bustering expedition of Marin." That

guish themselves in stopping the connection of this "Spanish fill bustering expedition of Marin." That done the siege against Vera Cruz would at once be raised. I should not be surprised if this proposition of Capt. Aldham may cause Miramon to make use of it as a pretext to abandon the siege and return immediately to Mexico, and thus get out of the difficulty which he has got himself into, and thus save some better prestige to carry on the war in another quarter, or leave the country in case an armistice is not entered into.

The Liberals have out off the communications entirely between Mexico and Miramon, and are making prepara ions to baraes him in the rear.

I have just learned that Capt. A. returned from his visit to Miramon, and that he informed the Secretary of State that Miramon would send a commission to the Government with an escort and flag of truce, and desired the Honorable Secretary to send an officer and escort to receive the same, which by the laws of war the Government could not refuse to do, but on receiving the latter they discovered it was directed to Capt. Aldham instead of the Government, who are quite indignant at the idea of being made a tool of in this manner. The Cabinet is now in quite a quandary whether to send the letter back to Miramon or give it to Capt. R. The manner in which the affair has been conducted induces many to think that British intrigue has been set on foot to bring this party into some arrangement by the sacrifice of some of their principles, and they are now consequently further from making an arrangement than ever.

I have just learned that the object of the commission sent by Capt. Jarvis, this morning, to Miramon, was solely to make a demand of him to not, in any

I have just learned that the object of the commission sent by Capt. Jarvis, this morning, to Miramon, was solely to make a demand of him to not, in any way, interfere with Americans or their property; so that he is all right so far.

The Preble, Capt. Jenkins, arrived here three days ago, and also, yesterday morning, a Spanish brig-of-war entered this port.

From very respectfully, yours, &c.,

THE STRUGGLE IN CONNECTICUT.

ADMINISTRATION STUMP SPEAKERS IN THE

FIELD.

The death-flurry of the Administration party of

C. we clicut is fairly under way, and a more desperate str. egle was never made by a defeated faction for the last chance of life. The surest proof of the importance hed by them to the result of the April election, is in the 'fact that they are summoning to their aid the big gune of the party from every section of the country.

Last week it was announced on large posters, through un the western portion of Fairfield County, that "the Democrats of that region would be address-"ed on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., in the old "Presbyte tian Church at Greenwich, by the Hon. "Roger A. Pryor of Va., and the Hon. A.d. Hamil-"ton of Tex. e." Curious to know what sort of a mission these r which Slavery Propagandists would un-dertake in the land of steady habits, we dispatched a reporter to the meeting, who found, on his arrival, an audience of 600 people filling the church, in eager expectation of the addresses promised them.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Merritt Mead, esq., as Chairman, with sundry Vice-Presidents, etc. Mr. Mead is a burly young lawyer

Temmenced hie speech. He said he was not afraid to ne the term, "elic-w-citizens," since he folt hey were engaged in a mighty strangle, which should draw them more closely together than ever. The principles of the Democratic was not were as broad as the whole country, they dispensed their hiestings to all men as the down of heaven in above. He would talk to them as he would repeat their hiestings to all men as the down of heaven in above. He would talk to them as he would repeat their hiestings to all men as the down of heaven in the same as the swift progress of the Democratic was the same as the swift progress of the Democratic was the same as the swift progres of the Democratic was the case that the speak of the Democratic was the control the same and the sam

CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The following is the bill reported on the 8th inst. by Mr. Confax of Ind., from the Post-Office Committee, inviting bids for a Delly Overland Mail to California, and for other Mail service in the same general direction. It has passed the House and will doubtless now

United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Post-master-General is hereby directed to advertise immediately, in such papers of the widest circulation as he may designate, in-inviting scaled proposals, according to the prescribed form, for carrying the entire mail between the Atlantic and Pacini States, from any point on the Mischaippi or Missouri Rivers, to be de-signated by the bidders, to the city of San Fransisco, in the State of California as follows: First: The entire mail to be carried through in each direction daily, in twenty days. Proposals also invited for tri-weekly ser-vice.

First: The entire mail to be carried through in each direction dai y, in twenty days. Proposals also invited for tri-weekly service.

Second: To invite proposals to carry the letter mail, and all printed matter on which the rates of letter portage shall be voluntarily prepaid by the sender, to be carried through in twenty days, twee per week in each direction; and the newspaper mail to be carried through weekly within thirty days. The contractors to have the privilege of sending public documents and magazines by the ocean route to San Francisco, at their own expense, and to be taken through in thirty days from New-York.

Third: The service to commence on the lat of August, 1860, or at the earliest possible day thereafter, to be named by the Port master-General, and to continue four years.

Fourth: The binders to designate the principal intervening points on the route which they intend to run, and to supply all pest, offices already in operation or which may beceafter be established on their line.

Fifth: To invite proposals for supplying Denver City and Great Sait Lake City weekly from the main line, from those bidders whose proposed routes will enable them to perform this service; and to include all the postal matter distributed from these offices to others in their vicinity.

Sight: To invite proposals for carrying the entire mail by the ocean route from the City of New York, and also from the City of New York, and also from the City of New York and service years. Seconds: Proposals to be received till the 25th day of May, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E-gath: The Postmaster-General to reserve the right of the

Scensife Proposale to be received till the 25th day of May, at 16 o'clock a. m.
E-gath: The Postmaster-General to reserve the right of the United States to reject all the proposals if they are for any reserve deemed unsatusfactory, or if United States to reject all the proposals if they are for any reserved deemed unsatusfactory, or if Uniques should, after inspecting them, decline their acceptance.

Rec. 2. And be it further exacted. That the Postmaster-General shall, within three days after the opening of the bids, lay them, or copies of them, before both Bonses of Congress for their consideration.

VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING-CREW RESCUEDA -The schooner Wave, arrived at this port, reports having taken off the officers and crew from the bark Martha, from Charleston for Boston. The following

is Capt. Hoffman's report:
"March 11—Left Charleston for Boston with "March 11—Left Charleston for Boston with a cargo consisting of 1 064 bales of cotton, 233 tierces of rice, and 300 barrels of roein. On Monday, the 13th, at 10:20 a. m., was struck by lightning, setting the cotton on deck on fire, and in several places in the cotton on deck on fire, and in several places in the hold; threw a portion of the deck-load overboard, and threw water with buckets on the fire. Continued to work until 5 a. m. Tuesday, 14th, when flames came through the main hatch. At 6:15 a. m. left the bark in our boats, thirteen in all, including the captain's wife, saving nothing. At 11 a. m. made a vessel ahead. At 12 m. was picked up by the schooner Wave, off Egg Harbor, and brought to the harbor. After we were taken on board, the schooner stood for the bark, and found her at 9 p. m., enveloped in flames; at midnight could just see the fire, and in half an hour after she went down."

The Martha was built at St. John, N. B., in 1853, and owned by J. W. Caldwell of Charleston, S. C.

and owned by J. W. Caldwell of Charleston, S. C. She was 470 tone burden, and rated A 2. The cargo is valued at \$75,000.

AGRICULTURAL CLUS .- The farmers of Otego, Otego Co., have organized a club for the discussion of matters pertaining to agriculture. The meetings are held monthly.

Presidents, etc. Mr. Mead is a burly young lawyer and was, until within three years, a violent Know-Nothing; but, the American party not shoving him along as rapidly as he thought his merit would warrant he described its ranks, and is now as violent a leader of the Sham Democracy. The disappointment of the assemblage was il-concealed when they were told by the Chairman that the "distinguished" gentlemen expected had not arrived; but he was permitted to introduce in their stead, Judge Bowlin of Missouri and the Hon. C. H. Larrabee of Wisc. wasin.

Hereupon the Judge, fresh from the t. tumphs of his Paragnay expedition, but evidently rust, in his early profession of Western oratory, stepped forward and

THE GREAT BREACH OF PROMISE CASE. COURTH DAY-TUESDAY.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PLAINTIFF CONTINUES personal property, &c.; among the rest is part of the furniture now in my house; it came from Kent avenue; I bought some of the furniture in my house, as stated yesterday, in Cincinnati; took the same farniture, after my mother died, to Charleston, then to Cucinnati, then here; I pay \$600 a year for the house now occuried; sometimes I get the amount in rents from ledgers; if house was full and everything goes on pleasant I would receive from \$800 to \$1,000 a year; on the former trial I stated, to the best of my koo wheeledge, that the income from rooms amounted to \$450 per year; have received, just as I told you, when house is full, from \$800 to \$1,000; I did say on former triat thai my receipts for rents were \$150, and balance of the money I ly ed on came from interest on notes; being told, after last trial, that I was wrong, I inqu red to find out; Mr. Shaye's first visit to my house was before Williams came to see me; don't know that my sister was in great want of money about February, 1856; when we first come here we were not in debt to anybyoy, and paid our first year's rent in advance; know my sister's handwriting; this writing (here shown) looks like plaintiffs hand; this (another note shown) looks also like plaintiff writing; can't tell her writing without seeing her write it; never heard of these notes before this trial; if she gave them to Mr. Shaw, it was a secret; I was not let into it; Effie has never denied the execution of these notes to Shaw; don't think I ever heard her mantion them to any person; she has not said anything to me, in particular, about them at all; didn't know of Effia's borrowing money from defeadant; don't know that she represented herself to Mr. Shaw in great want,

Effic Carstang ever stayed all inght at Mr. Shaw's house, in town nor in the country either; don't know that she had a room at his house, in town; don't think it likely that she would have had one without my knowing it.

Q. Did she have a room out of town, as stated in Parson Homes's speech?

Witness centinued—Miss C. might have staid out at Tower Greve one night without my knowing it; she has been away from the house one er two mights; has staid with the family of Mrs. Bray, at the Convent; if she went out to Mr. Shaw's, think she would have told me; don't know that she has been away from the house more than three nights; she has been to St. Joseph to see her cousin; she went to Cincinnati about two weeks before the first trial, and retarned in about two weeks; came home in the night, on the arrival of the cars. Have been to Mr. Shaw's house without Effie; went there once to carry a note, written by Effie; it was, I think, written in pencil; she signs her name differently, sometimes "E. C.," sometimes "E. fle," and sometimes "Kate" Don't know the contents of the note, and supposed she was thanking him for fruit; don't recollect that she told me about it; I was satisfied that Mr. Shaw's intentions were honorable, and therefore didn't inquire into the contents of the note; went to Tower Grove alone with Effiet; see the place; Mr. Shaw was not at home; we stopped there and then went on to John Bray's; it was not on the road; don't know how far out of the way it is; Effie knew the way better than I did; she had been there with Mr. John W. Harris; if Effie went to Mr. Shaw's and staid all night, she concealed it from me; she concealed also information of the notes from me; she concealed also information of the notes from me; have heard that she denied the execution of the notes, but this was after this suit was commenced; never heard that she denied the execution of the notes from me; she concealed also information of the notes from me; she concealed also information of the notes from me; have been to the lake hous I ever lived in, in this State, was Joseph Ellie's; boarded him previously; I stated on last trial that my husband lived with me in Brooklyn; never kept house in New-York City; was married in 1840; lived with my husband till 1846 or 1847; my mother had been married before marrying my father; had children; one of them, is now living, named Jeremiah Bennett; father was a widower when married to my mother; had several children; Mrs. Geroddeth is one of them; my aunt, Mrs. Seaman, lived next door to us in Brocklyn, and left Brooklyn in 1847; we lived part of the time at his family's, and part of the time at mine; my husband and myself agreed to separate; [witness was affected to tears at this stage of the examination;] he could not get into any business, and couldn't support me; he had nothing, and could not get anything to do; he could have raised \$3,000, to buy the Kent-avenue lot, if he had got it from his father; don't know what reason he alleged to others for leaving me; never had any other reason for leaving him except as stated; David Seaman's sisters.

O. Did you ever have anything else against your server have anything else against your leaves anything else against your

bim except as stated; David Seaman had three sisters; know John Lloyd; he married the eldest of David Seaman's sisters.

Q. Did you ever have anything else against your husband for leaving him?

A. Yes; my husband sought other society, not respectable, of both sexes.

Witness continued—He went to see frail women, so I was told; that was the reason, I suppose, why I left him; his failure to support me was one reason; I thought it best to leave him; his going into bad society, I think, was one of the causes; old say that his failure to support me was the reason why I left him, but I didn't want to speak of it; don't think I said the only reason; don't think I said the only reason; don't think I said the only reason; don't think I said that the spint was very severe.] We mutually separated, without any cause; don't think I said that his failure to support me was a cause; didn't say the women were a cause, but did say that the complaints I heard about his going to see them was a cause; I filled a bill for dworce in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, on the ground of adultery and desertion; am not sure about the desertion; it was a great while ago, in 1852.

Maj. Wrght said that the record was the best proof of that.

Judge Reber sustained the objection—the writing must be produced.

Witness, continued—If I charged in the bill that Pa-

must be produced.

Witness, continued—If I charged in the bill that David Scamen descrited me, after we had mutually agreed to separate, it is in the bill; I obtained a divorce; I don't remember the particular period; all I remember is that I got the divorce; I am sure descriton was

is that I got the divorce; I am sure desertion was charged.

Q. Did you charge him with adultery and desertion after agreeing wich him to live apart I

A. Well, I can't give you the answer.

Q. Did your husband charge you with infidelity I

A. I don't know.

Witness, continued—Went by the name of Mary Seamen in Charleston and was not called Miss Mary Carstang; Mr. Denny sometimes called me that came, specking of me to he laborers, and in that way some of the neighbors got to calling me by it.

Mr. Lackland proposed to read the original bill of divorce to refresh the memory of the witness. Mrs. Seamen acknowledged her signature thereto.

The following is the complaint shown to the witness: Mary E. Seamen at David C. Seamen, is the Circuit lourt of St. Louis Courty, a petition for divorce, April term, 1932

Plantiff comes and petitions the Court to be forwer divorced from the defendant as to all obligations between them in matrinesy, now existing. Plantiff states that defendant married her in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, some time in the year 1836. That from the time of the marriage the platefiff and defendant lived together as man and wife for about four years, when delepoant, her husband, without any cause, wholly abandened her and left her to the mercy and charity of the world, and hes never once given her any support nor has ever returned to her; and the safe petitioner, as plaintiff in the premises, for when shired with defendant after marriage, (four years) she was alwars faithful, trataful, and in all respectate to the marriage was alwars faithful, trataful, and in all respectate to the marriage.

Maj. Wright objected; objection sustained.

Judge Lackland presented witness with the original

bill.

Q. Is the charge therein stated of adultery with
Jane Hamilton and others true? A. Yes.
Q. Do you think it possible you could bring such a
grave charge against your husband and not remember
it here to-day? A. Yes, quite likely; I haven't
thought much of it lately.
Q. Where there any illegitimate children in that
family? A. Don't know.
Q. Is it possible for a mishap to have happened to
your busband's sister without you knowing it? A.
Yes, quite possible.

your bushand's aister without you knowing it? A. Yes, quite possible.

Witness continued—My husband's family lived in the country when we were first married; I knew the Lloyds; Effic knew them also; don't know that my husband's sister had an illegitima echild; don't remember speaking to the Hempstead girls; have been to church with them; never at my father's house; don't know that old Mr. Sesman and old Mrs. Hempstead were intima'e; never was at a ball at the house of my annt; don't knew who built it; don't know that there was a house-warming on its completion, or that the Hempstead girls were there; know John Forbush; don't know that Effic went out on the Flatbusa road; don't know that Forbush, after getting married, left his wife and went out with young girls to balls; have seen young men kiss Effic; never an wone of the Keys boys do it, or submitted to it myself; have seen Effic part with friends by shaking hands; knew the young Keys when I was at home. Adjourned till Wednesday.

[From the position of the reporters' table, with reference to the Juege's beach, it is next to impossible to near what is said by the Cours in the progress of this caure. And we are informed that the ruling of the Court on a question of evidence discussed by Maj. Wright and Judge Lackland, at the close of the third day's proceedings, was misapprehended by us. We are now, however, enabled to state correctly, the substance of the decision.

The Court held that the testimony tending to show that the plaintiff's character was bad, and also that she had been guilty of indiscreet or victous conduct, might be introduced by the defendant; and these matters, if not known to him as the time of making the alleged promise of marriage, would go in mitigation of damages—but whether, if known, they would mitigate, the Court withheld a decided expression of opinion; but that, if known, they would be competent and proper for the jury to consider on the question whether its defendant in fact promised to marry a person of the character the proposed evidence might show her to be.

The Court further held, that the defendant's simple deniel of promise of marriage did not render the testimony inadmissible under the pleadings in the cause.]

deniel of promise of marriage did not render the testimony inadmissible under the plaadings in the cause.]

FIFTH DAY—WEDNESDAY.

One of the plaintiff being in any scrape similar to this in New-O leans?

A. I do not. Was in New-Orleans in Spring of 1854; staid at Mrs. Chamberlain's; had met Mrs. C. in Cheemath; don't know whether is was before or after; am tolerably intimate with my sister's affairs, and it isn't likely that she would have such an affair without my knowledge; I returned to Cincinnati from New-Orleans; Effic was in New-Orleans at that time; don't know where she went on leaving that city; have seen Mr. Ivy; was in Cincinnati before Spring of 1854—Summer of 1853; he called at my aunt's nouse to see my sister; don't know where he went; don't know how long he remained in Cincinnati; Effic and he went out together and it was in the daytime, in the afternoon; when I saw them they were in the hall; didn't say I saw Ivy in New-Orleans; couldn't describe him, though I think he was dreased in black; don't know that Ivy and plaintiff came to St. Louis at that time; don't know that plaintiff had an intrigue or love scrape with Ivy in New Orleans, or that she obtained \$5,000 in notes from him in February, 1854, to compromise it, or that John R. Gringe, of New Orleans, acted as Ivy's lawyer; Effic ner roof me anything of such an affair; don't know that then Effic was in New Orleans that she was part of the time off in another boarding house; she had no other visiting acquaintance there but Mrs. Chamberlain; went there to spend Winter with her; Effis, I think, told me she was introduced to Judge Ivy through a friend of Mrs. Chamberlain's; she never told me of any love scrapes.

Q. Did you say there was no engagement to marry?

of the alleged compromise between Judge Ivy and Mise Carstang; never said anything particular about it to Effic; said something to her about it, and asked her what such talk meant; she gave me so ne answer that I can't remember. I was saided, however, that it wasn't true; abe du't say it was true or false; don't know what she said; thought that if it had happened I would have known it; don't think I questioned her about it; did say I asked her about it, but don't consider that was questioning her closely.

Q. Well, you say you did ask her, and now that you did not question her, which is true!

Witness continued—Can't say that I talked much about it; I said just now that her answer was said-factory, because I took her answer to be a denial; she denied getting money from I/y, or having a love scrape; she gave me to so understand, but did not state it directly; think that was the aubstance of what she said; don't think I said that I could not remember the substance; don't know that I even eased her whether she was engaged to Judge Ivy; understood her; can't tell why Ivy came to see plaintiff in Cincinnust; suppose it was a friendly call, nothing more; this was in the Summer of 1833, I think; believe that yesterday I said I din't know how much money I received from my father's estate; came from Cincinnati to New-Or leans; went down in a steamboat; was placed in charge of the captain; don't know how Effic got there; didn't asy Effic went to Cauleston in company with a lady frieud, named Desissendorf; my sister managed the affairs of my father's estate; con't know that David Seaman never had \$2,000 in his life; don't know that be even did not have it while we lived togother; he used to drive a milk cart part of the time rect of the twe worked on a farm with his father; we divided our time, sometimes I would go into the country and stay with his father; and sometimes he would come to Hrookly mad at apported me; how only his father; have a company to the contract of the house; they have a supplied by my father; and som

saw her on Homes's bed, either morning or evening.

The defense here rested their cross-examination, and the Court took a recess.

Direct examination, resumed—The defendant and plaintiff, during the time of the alleged engagement, demeaned themselves very respectfully, and as if fond of each other: my sister told me she was very much attached to Mr. Shaw, spoke of it once or twice; I knew all about their engagement, and treated Mr. Shaw as if he were her intended husband; defendant treated me very kind and pleasant when we met; thay came to, other as often as two or three times a week; can't say that defendant ever accompanied any man down stairs or up stairs; nobody but the servant knew of his visits; Rebecca admitted him frequently; neighbors spoke of his coming; I didn't know of every visit he mace; think plaintiff mentioned to defendant that she was getting ready to be married; my sister told me that the marriage was postponed.

Q. Did she state the reason?

A.—My sister saided to me that it was postponed because Mr. Shaw wished to complete a portion of his ground that he proposed to donate to the State or city.

Q.—Do you know why he proposed to postpone it?

A.—I think he wished to finish it before being married

ground that he proposed to donate to the State or city.

Q.—Do you know why he proposed to postpone it?

A.—I think he wished to finish it before being married.

Witness continued—Plaintiff did not make arrangements for a traveling tour to New-York; never heard Mr. Shaw say anything of the trip; presume that my sister agreed to the postponement; have no accurate knowledge of the amount of money received from my sister from my father's estate or any investments; never had any accurate knowledge of the amount of rental for the rooms; didn't know on former trial the exact amount of my rents; think there are some six rooms rented out; the washing of the lodgers was done through myself and sister and servant; plaintiff would sometimes wash, sometimes iron; we all worlded with our hands around the house; Effie generally attended to the lower back room; the income from the washing would average perhaps \$5 per month for Mr. Harris's room; there was an extra charge for fire and lights; furnished them to some rooms, some not; some rooms were charged \$5 for fires, and some only \$3; when I came from Cincinnati I was receiving an income from money loaned at that city, and possessed property at Plot Knob and Bates County; think she had other property; "pine land" they called it; couldn't say how much before the last trial the Pilot Knob property was bought; Mr. Scruggs received the interest money at Cincinnati anti-lwe withdrew the money and brought it here; my sister told me she intended to convey the Pilot Knob property, as she said after she was the wife of Mr. Shaw she would not need it; she said she had told Mr. Shaw of it and he had made no objections; was married in New-York City, in 1840 at a minister's house; my sister told me she intended to convey the Pilot Knob property, as she said after she was the wife of Mr. Shaw she would not need it; she said she had told Mr. Shaw of it and he had made no objections; was married in New-York City, in 1840 at a minister's house; my shere we had not then be particular to the p

preached sometimes in the Methodist Coach; graof father and mother are now together; mother are professed Christian; knew the Keys family; younger members of the family were intimate tour family; knew Stepben Burch; he boarded as time at father's house; John Haskell was a gard for my aunt, attending the garden running from I avenue to Franklin avenue; his house on the garden very small; don't recollect much about it; he had a so swinging hammock to sleep in; it hung from two beanever saw him else where; knew the Cochrane fam part of the time they lived in Keut avenext door to our house; knew Baker Cochran sight; he never visited our house; we had few visit young Keys came; can't remember any oth don't think Baker Cochran could have visited home without my knowing it; I would necess sight, he never visited our house; we had few visites young Keys came; can't remember any other don't think Baker Coshran could have visited on home without my knowing it; I would necessari have known it; never saw him in our house; they people did not visit each other, but when they met the passed the compliments of the day; knew oid Mi Cochran when I saw her; ale visited a family nam Husted; may have visited Forbush, but don't kne certain; don't know where the young Keyses in now; the Keyses and our folks atteaded church gether; don't know that one of the girls had an if gitimate child; need to see the Heapstead girls; rents on the street; they were considered respectation to the time I left there; think my father knew of Mr. Hempstead; the young ladies and myself we unacquainted; Mr. Keys and his family were regard as very respectable people; knew nothing of Mrs. V. Krewen, excepting that I have seen her on slei rides; Ab abam Tilton boarded at our house for short time; John Forbash was at our house frequent quite as often as young Mr. Keys; old Mr. Hempsted died before my mother; know Samuel C. Barnes; was a schoolmaster; he boarded at my ann's; ha heard that Tilton was dead; my father never perm ted cards to be played in his house if he knew it; was very strit about such things, being pions man; prayer meetings were often he in our house by the congregation of ichurch we attended; the ages of the you folks and those of my sister and myself were about same; up to the time of leaving Brookin I new heard a single imputation of any kind or descripting against Effic; she was not acquainted with any of tenen near the wharves; she always behaved nerself a young lady should, and I don't think any suspic could have arisen without my knowledge; she mighen her suppose she is married, because I don't know much about; suppose she his married, because I don't know much about; the Women Metzenbaum I call Bridge; Manuel and took her meals; there were young ladies en hot sone; I was for the day could have arisen when in th

con't recolle-

By the arrival of the bark A. A. Drebert, Capt. Hewitt, at this port yesterday, 12 days from Cardenna we learn that the steamer Commerce, Capt. Landi, which left New-Yark for Galveston, was wrecked 130 miles off Cape Hatteras, on the 14th mst. The captain of the bark Drebert reports that, on the eventing of the 14th, saw the steamer to windward in distress the bark at the time being under close-reefed topsails, the wind blowing a gale from the N.W., with a heavy sea. The steamer's hull was seen coming stim on, and before the bark could fall off she was struck on the weather fore-rigging, carrying away mainsail, balwarks, stanchions, and doing other damage. The bark as toon as she could be got clear, was hove to, and during the night the officers and crew, nambering twenty, and three passengers, were taken off. The steamer sank before the bark got out of sight.

The passeogers taken from the steamer were M. L.

bark, as toon as she could be got clear, was here w, and during the night the officers and crew, anmbering twenty, and three passengers, were taken off. The steamer sank before the bark got out of sight.

The passengers taken from the steamer were M. L. Ronze and T. W. Miller of New-York, and George Kelley of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Rouse, one of the passengers brought to this port in the bark, sta es that the gale commenced from the north-west on Monday, the 12th, at noon, when the steamer was about 10 miles from Cape Hateras. About 3 o'olock of the same day the steamer was put about in consequence of the leaking of one of the bollers. The storm still continuing, the steamer sprung a leak, when the pumps were put in operation and kept at work during Taesday and Wednesday, but still the water gained upon them, and about 5 o'clock on Wednesday a gale of wind still blowing, the bark was seen, and a collision took place as described. There was searly nine feet of water in the hold at the time, and the ship was entirely unmanageable. The passengers saved nearly all their baggege, and a lot of provisions was also transferred to the bark.

From Mr. Miller, another of the passengers, we learn that the steamer Commerce was an iron vessel of 485 times, and was worked by a screw. He swa about 13 years old, and formerly rat between Baltimore and Savapnah. Her cargo consisted of a general assortment of merchandise, a portion of which belonged to the passengers, and the romainder was consigned to parties in Galveston. Mr Miller states that the steamer left New-York on Saturday, the 10th inst., and after reaching a point about 130 miles east of Cape Hatteras, encountered a severe gale of wind from the south-west, and while the steamer was making headway ags inst the gale, the engineer reported that the boilers were leaking so btdly that it would not be safe to force the vessel against the wind. She was then the water gained s 'fast upon them that it was found necessary to extinguish the fires in the boilers.

This occurred on Tu

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SOUTHDOWN SHEEP BURNED.—Mr. James O. Shelden, of Geneva, N. Y., one of our most enterprising breeders of blooded stock, bas, we learn, met with a serious loss, in the destraction by fire of his large grist mill, and the adjoining buildings. His Southdown sheep were folded in the pens, beneath a large barn which adjoined the mills, and before they would be adjoined to mills, and before they could be set free 250 of them perished in the flames. Mr. Sheldon's loss is estimated at \$24,000; insurance, \$10,000.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSIVE FARMING -Learn what erop your soil is best adapted to. That is, don't try to grow apples nor potatoes at the tropies, nor oranges and yame at the poles.